so far, out of the Special Central Assistance under the MADA programmes is 18,068.

Drinking water projects in Uttar Pradesh

81. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the projects undertaken or likely to be undertaken by the Central Government to solve the problem of drinking water in villages of Uttar Pradesh and what are the details of the expenditure likely to be incurred on each project;

(b) by when these projects are likely to start functioning; and

(c) what are the main difficulties, if any, in the implementation of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) to (c) Provision of drinking water supply is the responsibility of the State Governments. Schemes for supply of drinking water in villages are formulated and implemented by the States under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). The Central Government is only assisting the States in this effect by providing assistance under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

During the Seventh Plan the State Govt. has an outlay of Rs. 175.00 crores under MNP. Central assistance under ARWSP amounting to Rs. 46.06 crores has been released to the State in 1985-86. The allocation for 1986-87 is Rs. 46.15 crores out of which Rs. 20.86 crores has already been released. The Central Government has approved 8590 schemes for providing drinking water to 9328 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 69.51 crores to be taken up during the Seventh Plan period.

Programme for Welfare of Scheduled Castes-Scheduled Tribes

82. SHRI RAM NARESH KUSHAWAHA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have drawn up a comprehensive programme for the welfare of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes in the country;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether the programme differs from the earlier programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes, if so, in what respect; and

(d) the extent to whch the social and economic conditions of the SC|ST are likely to improve as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A statement is attached.

Statement

For the development of Scheduled Caste, a new strategy was evolved and implemented during Sixth Five Year Plan. It is a combination of the three instruments, viz. (i) the Special Component Plans of the States and Central Ministries (SCP); (ii) the Special Central Assistance (SCA); (iii) Scheduled Caste Development Corporations in the States (SCDP). The Special Component Plan is designated to channelise the flow of benefits and outlays from the general sectors in the Plans of the States and Central Ministries for development of Scheduled Castes both in physical and financial terms. These Plans are envisaged to help the poor Scheduled Caste families belonging to all the major occupational groups, among them through composite income generating programmes, to improve their living conditions by providing infrastructural development in their basties, such as drinking water supply, link roads etc. and to take up special programmes for the welfare of vulnerable groups among them such as, sweepers and scavengers, bonded labourers, nomadic|semi-nomadic and denotified tribes among them. The participation of the non-governmental vo-

luntary agencies is also sought. Twenty States and four Union Territories with sizeable Scheduled Castes population have formulated their Special Component Plans Likewise, nine Central Ministries have also drawn up their Special Component Plan. The Special Component Plans of the States are supplemented with Special Central Assistance with a view to creating a multiplier effect and helping fill the gaps which the normal financial flows from the Central and State Plans were not able to fill. The main function of the Scheduled Castes Development Corporations in the States is the mobilisation of institutional credit for the economic development schemes of the Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs by functioning as catalysts, promoters and guarantors. So far, 18 States and 3 Union Territories with sizeable population of Scheduled Castes have set up such Corporations.

While the strategy of the Special Component Plan will continue during Seventh Five Year Plan with greater thrust on socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes, a major task in the Seventh Plan will be the removal of deficiencies in the formulation and implementation of the programmes as experienced during Sixth Five Year Plan and to take reform measures in relation to Administration, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes. During Seventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed to assist economically only 50 per cent of the Scheduled Caste families to enable them to cross the poverty line through anti-poverty programmes.

For the development of Scheduled Tribes the comprehensive programmes are taken up under (a) Integrated Tribal Development Projects (b) Modified Area Development Agency, (c) Primitive Tribal Projects, and (d) Clusters of Tribal Gro ups. The programmes focus on various beneficiary oriented programmes in sectors such as horticulture, animal husbandry, minor irrigation, sericulture, agriculture, upgardation of tribal crafts and skills etc. During the Seventh Five Year Plan two additional objectives have been added, namely (a) focus on vulnerable areas and groups, e.g. primitive tribal groups, nomadic groups, shiftig cultivators, forest villagers, displaced families, migrant labourers and tribal women (b) upgradation of degraded environment of tribal areas which have been depleted of its natural resources such as soil, forest, fuel, grass, fodder etc. The Seventh Five Year Plan envisages assisting 40 lakh families under the poverty alleviation programme so as bring them eventually above the poverty-line.

दूध-चूर्ण, बटर आयल आदि का आयात

83. **श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी मात्रा में दूध-चूरण, बटर आयल आदि का आयात किया गया तथा उसकी कीमत रुपये में क्या है क्योंकि इनका आयात नि:शुल्क किया गया है ;

(ख) आगामी तीन साल में कितनी मात्रा में उपरोक्त वस्तुओं का आयात किये जाने की संभावना है तथा देश को ये वस्तुएं कब तक नि:शुल्क मिलेंगी ;

(ग) जब ये वस्तुएं नि:शुल्क नहीं मिलेंगी तो सरकार की दूसरी योजना क्या है ; और

(घ) देश में प्रति व्यक्ति दूध की क्या स्थिति है ?

कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मकवाणा): (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों (1983-84 से 1985-86) के दौरान यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय से उपहार स्वरूप मिली दूध-पाउडर, बटल आयल, मक्खन और खाद्य तेल की सप्लाई तथा अमेरिका सहकारी लीग (क्लूसा) से मिले स्किम्ड दूध पाउडर की मात्रा तथा उनका स्थानान्तरण मूल्य इस प्रकार है --

(मात्रा मीटरी टनों में)

--स्किम्ड दूध पाउडर	86,013,953
--बटर आयल	19, 271, 677
--मक्खन	10, 513, 050
--खाद्य तेल	1, 497, 120
--स्थानांतरण मूल्य	103,47,97, 120 रुपये